

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

MICHAEL E. LONG,

Plaintiff,

v.

AMAZON.COM SERVICES LLC,

Defendant.

Case No. C23-209RSL

ORDER GRANTING  
DEFENDANT’S MOTION  
TO COMPEL

This matter comes before the Court on defendant’s “Motion to Compel Responses to Requests for Production of Documents” (Dkt. # 23). The Court, having reviewed the submissions of the parties and the remainder of the record, finds as follows:

**I. Background**

*Pro se* plaintiff Michael Long filed this employment discrimination lawsuit against Amazon.com, asserting claims under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended. *See* Dkt. # 1. Defendant Amazon.com has filed a motion to compel plaintiff’s responses to its requests for production. *See* Dkt. # 23.

**A. Right to Sue Notice**

Under Title VII, a complainant must file charges with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) within 180 days of the alleged discrimination, or 300 days if the complainant initially instituted proceedings with a state or local agency. 42 U.S.C. § 2000e–5(e); *see Green v. L.A. Cnty. Superintendent of Sch.*, 883 F.2d 1472, 1473 (9th Cir. 1989). If the EEOC does not bring suit based on the charge, the EEOC must “notify the person aggrieved” that he can file suit. *Id.* § 2000e–5(f)(1). “The notice is accomplished through

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1 a right-to-sue letter.” *Surrell v. California Water Serv. Co.*, 518 F.3d 1097, 1104 (9th Cir. 2008).  
 2 Once a person receives an EEOC right-to-sue letter, he has 90 days to file suit. *Id.* § 2000e–  
 3 5(f)(1); *see also Scholar v. Pacific Bell*, 963 F.2d 264, 266-67 (9th Cir. 1992) (explaining that  
 4 the 90-day period is a statute of limitations). If the lawsuit is not filed within 90-days of receipt  
 5 of the dismissal notice, the Title VII action generally is time barred. *Nelmida v. Shelly Eurocars,*  
 6 *Inc.*, 112 F.3d 380, 383 (9th Cir. 1997).

7 Here, plaintiff’s initial Complaint alleged that he received a dismissal notice from the  
 8 EEOC, dated October 25, 2022, on October 28, 2022. *See* Dkt. # 1 at 6; Dkt. # 1-2. As plaintiff’s  
 9 complaint was filed on February 14, 2023 – more than 90 days after the receipt of his dismissal  
 10 notice – Amazon filed a motion to dismiss, arguing that the Complaint was untimely. *See* Dkt.  
 11 # 5. Plaintiff then filed an amended complaint, alleging that he received his dismissal notice on  
 12 November 28, 2022. *See* Dkt. # 9; *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1)(B) (explaining that a party  
 13 may amend its pleading once as a matter of course within 21 days after service of a motion  
 14 under Rule 12(b)).

15 Recognizing that in reviewing a dismissal for failure to state a claim, “[a]ll well-pleaded  
 16 allegations of material fact in the complaint are accepted as true and are construed in the light  
 17 most favorable to the non-moving party,” *Faulkner v. ADT Sec. Servs., Inc.*, 706 F.3d 1017,  
 18 1019 (9th Cir. 2013), Amazon withdrew its motion to dismiss, “reserving all rights to raise the  
 19 statute of limitations defense through a summary judgment motion,” Dkt. # 11 at 1.

## 20 **B. Amazon’s Requests for Production**

21 On June 9, 2023, Amazon served plaintiff with defendant’s First Request for Production  
 22 of Documents, which contains six requests focused on obtaining documents relevant to  
 23 Amazon’s statute of limitations defense. Specifically, Amazon sought:

24 **Request No. 1:** All documents containing communications between  
 25 Plaintiff and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in calendar  
 26 years 2021, 2022 and 2023, including but not limited to hard copies of  
 27 documents and emails. If Plaintiff received hard copies of responsive  
 28 documents through the mail from the Equal Employment Opportunity  
 Commission, copies of the envelopes in which the documents were mailed  
 to Plaintiff should also be provided.

**Request No. 2:** All emails received by Plaintiff from noreply@eeoc.gov in calendar years 2021 and 2022.

**Request No. 3:** All emails and attachments Plaintiff sent to and/or received from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission between October 25, 2022 and November 12, 2022.

**Request No. 4:** Documents showing all addresses at which Plaintiff received mail through the United States Postal Service between October 1, 2021 and December 31, 2022, including but not limited to documents showing all payments by Plaintiff for all United States Postal Service post office boxes used by him within this time frame.

**Request No. 5:** All mail forwarding requests submitted by Plaintiff to the United States Postal Service between October 1, 2021 and December 31, 2022.

**Request No. 6:** All documents supporting the allegation in Plaintiff's Amended Complaint that he received the Determination and Notice of Rights dated October 25, 2022 on November 28, 2022.

Dkt. # 24-1 at 4-6.

Plaintiff did not respond to the request within the 30-day timeline established by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *See* Dkt. # 23 at 2; Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(A) ("The party to whom the request is directed must respond in writing within 30 days after being served."). On July 20, 2023, defense counsel followed up with plaintiff in writing and via a telephone call. Dkt. # 24-1 at 9; Dkt. # 23 at 2-3. On July 24, 2023, defense counsel requested in writing that plaintiff produce all documents responsive to Amazon's document request. Dkt. # 24-1 at 12-13. Receiving no response, defense counsel followed up again on August 8, 2023. *Id.* at 15.

On August 11, 2023, plaintiff served Amazon with a blanket objection to the document request, stating as follows:

Plaintiff Michael E [L]ong objects to the Defendant Amazon.Com Services LLC First Request for Production of Documents dated June 9th 2023, to the extent that it is vague, ambiguous, and unreasonable requests that is overly b[roa]d in terms of time and scope, seeks information that is not relevant to

1 this case, ( Defendant withdrew a Motion to dismiss on matters pertaining  
2 to documents being requested), request also seeks disclosure of privileged  
3 or confidential information and inaccessible data (i.e. phone calls between  
4 Plaintiff and EEOC etc.)

5 Plaintiff reserves all available objections to Defendant's First Request for  
6 Production of Documents and will serve its objections on responses on  
7 Defendant's within the time required by the Federal Rules of Civil  
8 Procedure

9 *Id.* at 17. On August 21, 2023, plaintiff and defense counsel met and conferred over the  
10 telephone in an attempt to resolve the discovery dispute, but no resolution was reached. Dkt.  
11 # 24 at 2.

12 On August 31, 2023, Amazon filed the instant motion to compel. *See* Dkt. # 23.  
13 Plaintiff has failed to respond to Amazon's motion.

## 14 **II. Legal Standard**

15 District courts have significant discretion to control discovery. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P.  
16 26(b)(1); *see also Little v. City of Seattle*, 863 F.2d 681, 685 (9th Cir. 1988). However, both  
17 litigants and third parties are subject to discovery under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.  
18 *See Seattle Times Co. v. Rhinehart*, 467 U.S. 20, 30-35 (1984). Rule 26(b)(1) provides that  
19 parties:

20 [m]ay obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant  
21 to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case,  
22 considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount  
23 in controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the  
24 parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues,  
25 and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its  
26 likely benefit.

27 Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Because discovery must be both relevant and proportional, the right to  
28 discovery, even plainly relevant discovery, is not limitless. Discovery may be denied where: "(i)  
the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or can be obtained from some  
other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive; (ii) the party seeking  
discovery has had ample opportunity to obtain the information by discovery in the action; or (iii)

1 the proposed discovery is outside the scope permitted by Rule 26(b)(1).” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
2 26(b)(2)(C).

3 On a motion to compel discovery, the moving party carries the “initial burden of  
4 demonstrating relevance.” *Rockemore v. Aguirre*, No. C21-550VAP-ADS, 2022 WL 18397379,  
5 at \*1 (C.D. Cal. July 1, 2022) (citation omitted). “As part of this burden, the moving party must  
6 identify each disputed discovery request, the response to each request, and an argument why the  
7 response is deficient.” *Id.* Once relevance has been established, the burden then shifts to the non-  
8 moving party to show that discovery should be disallowed and to support its objections with  
9 evidence. *Id.*; see also *Bryant v. Ochoa*, No. C07-200JM-PCL, 2009 WL 1390794, at \*1 (S.D.  
10 Cal. May 14, 2009).

### 11 **III. Analysis**

12 Here, the Court finds that Amazon has met its initial burden of demonstrating relevance.  
13 Amazon’s requests for production are relevant to its contemplated statute of limitations defense,  
14 as all six requests seek information about correspondence between plaintiff and the EEOC, as  
15 well as information regarding how plaintiff may have received materials from the EEOC  
16 (including through the mail or via e-mail). See Dkt. # 23 at 5.

17 Plaintiff failed to respond to defendant’s request for production within the 30-day  
18 timeline set forth by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Ninth Circuit has held that failure  
19 to object to requests for production of documents within the time required constitutes a waiver  
20 of any objection. See *Richmark Corp. v. Timber Falling Consultants*, 959 F.2d 1468, 1473 (9th  
21 Cir. 1992). Plaintiff also failed to file a response to defendant’s motion to compel, which, under  
22 this Court’s local rules, “may be considered by the court as an admission that the motion has  
23 merit.” LCR 7(b)(2). However, *pro se* litigants are afforded more leniency than those  
24 represented by counsel and are to be given opportunities to correct their procedural mistakes.  
25 See *Draper v. Coombs*, 792 F.2d 915, 924 (9th Cir. 1986) (*pro se* litigants should be treated with  
26 “great leniency” when evaluating compliance with rules of civil procedure); *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*,  
27 963 F.2d 1258, 1261 (9th Cir. 1992) (“[F]ederal courts liberally to construe the ‘inartful  
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1 pleadings’ of *pro se* litigants.”). Accordingly, the Court will consider the objections raised in  
2 plaintiff’s response to defendant’s requests for production.

3 As an initial matter, the Court disagrees with plaintiff’s argument that the requests are  
4 “vague, ambiguous” and “overly broad” as to “time and scope.” Dkt. # 24-1 at 17. Plaintiff has  
5 failed to specify what part of the requests he considers vague or ambiguous, and the Court’s  
6 independent review of defendant’s requests has not identified any vague or ambiguous language.  
7 Furthermore, absent any specific argument from plaintiff as to his overbreadth objection, the  
8 Court agrees with defendant that each of its requests are “narrowly tailored to the statute of  
9 limitations defense and discovering any admissions by Plaintiff to the EEOC.” Dkt. # 23 at 2.

10 Plaintiff objects that the information sought is not relevant, as defendant “withdrew a  
11 Motion to dismiss on matters pertaining to documents being requested.” Dkt. # 24-1 at 17.  
12 However, when Amazon withdrew its motion to dismiss, it clearly indicated that it intended to  
13 raise the statute of limitations defense at the summary judgment stage. *See* Dkt. # 11. As  
14 discussed above, the information sought is relevant to the statute of limitations defense.

15 Plaintiff further objects that the request “seeks disclosure of privileged or confidential  
16 information.” Dkt. # 24-1 at 17. If plaintiff believes that certain information sought by the  
17 requests is protected by a recognized privilege, then plaintiff must follow the procedure for  
18 making a claim of privilege outlined in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5). He may not  
19 assert a conclusory blanket claim of “privilege” as a justification for refusing to produce any  
20 documents in response to defendant’s discovery request.

21 Finally, plaintiff raises an objection that the request seeks “inaccessible data (i.e. phone  
22 calls between Plaintiff and EEOC etc.).” Dkt. # 24-1 at 17. However, the Federal Rules of Civil  
23 Procedure require only that a responding party produce “writings, drawings, graphs, charts,  
24 photographs, sound recordings, images, and other data or data compilations” that are within the  
25 “responding party’s possession, custody, or control.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(a)(1).

26 The Court finds that plaintiff has failed to demonstrate that discovery should be  
27 disallowed and accordingly grants defendant’s motion to compel.

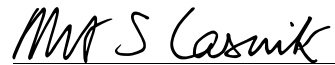
#### 28 **IV. Conclusion**

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1 For all the foregoing reasons, defendant's motion to compel (Dkt. # 23) is GRANTED.  
2 Plaintiff must respond in writing to each of the production requests and provide Amazon with all  
3 responsive documents within 14 days of this Order.

4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

5  
6 DATED this 19th day of September, 2023.

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9 Robert S. Lasnik  
10 United States District Judge  
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